THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1809. No. 1171.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

TO HATTERS.

Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,

2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,

For Cash only.

Likewise on hand, a quanty of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.

20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.

Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.

SAMUEL ALLEN,

2d door above Third, in Market st.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

Two Brick Houses,

Near the Market House. They are neatly finished, and each two stories high.

The subscriber will also let two Log Houses. Apply at his store to the Diamond. *JOSEPH DAVIS.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, are, for the last time, called on for payment.—Those who neglect this, may rest assured that their duebills, &c. will be put in proper hands for recovery without respect to persons.

Said DAVIS has several handsome improvements near the town of Butler, containing from one to three hundred acres, on each of which there is a comfortable house, barn, &c. and several have young bearing orchards. For terms spply as above, or to DAVID DOUGAL, Butler.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers for building a Bridge over the Two Mile Run, are requested to meet at the house of ALEXANDER HILL, on Monday the 13th of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to draft a plan of said bridge, to appoint trustees to provide materials for its erection, and what will be the most proper way to have the work done and the money expended to the best advantage. Feb. 25, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR

FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.

No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Who has constantly for sale the following

GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED,

by once using

Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,

Widow of the late proprietor.

Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

From Boston, Feb. 16.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

[The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend and correspondent in this town. It contains an important and highly interesting view of the state of the Spanish nation—and may be depended on as authentic.]

"CADIZ, *Dec. 5.*

"You without doubt hear constantly of the successes of the Spaniards, and of the glorious events which are passing in this country. The invasion of the French, which led to the revolution, I consider to have been the happiest circumstance which could possibly have taken place for the nation. The mistaken policy of Bonaparte, in pouring his legions into Spain, and attempting in so barefaced a manner to seat his brother on the throne, has roused the people from the lethargy in which they have been slumbering for a century, and already cause a total change in the national character. It is impossible to conceive, without being on the spot, the enthusiasm which animates every individual of every class. There is scarcely a man in Spain, who would not, at the present moment cheerfully sacrifice his property, his life, and those of all his kindred, sooner than submit to the disgraceful and oppressive yoke of the French tyrant. Before the events of the last May, the people were sunk in the lowest depth of servile abasement; those whose feelings were alive to the horrors of their situation, saw that they had every thing to dread, and not the most distant hope to enlighten the prospect. The grandees and chief men of the nation, who saw the impending ruin, abandoned themselves to despair, and wept like children over the wreck of their country.

"When Murat had entered Madrid, and was declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom, the most gloomy terror pervaded every bosom; those who perceived their danger, gave themselves up for lost—murmur was heard in every part, and curses, not loud, "but deep," were uttered by every mouth.—The detention of Ferdinand kindled the flame that was just ready to burst forth, and at the same moment, the people of the most distant provinces, without any previous concert or connexion with each other, rose up in arms and swore to die in the defence of their king and country. Since that period they have been successful in every action, and to conquer the kingdom, the French have to contend with twelve millions of souls, all of whom, old men, women and children, are inspired with sentiments of the most deadly abhorrence, and breathe the same spirit of hatred and revenge against their invaders.—I have no doubt but that the war will be long and bloody, for it is not probable that Bonaparte will abandon the plans he formed, without struggling to the last moment. The Spaniards, though they have hitherto been fortunate in every engagement, must and do expect to meet with reverses—Admitting, however, that the French should be victorious in three or even twenty battles, and should they gain possession of as many towns, still the kingdom would be as far from subjection as it is now. The revolution has awakened sentiments among the people, which they never before dared to entertain. It has hitherto been the policy of the old goverment to prevent the canvassing of political subjects, and the press has been fettered by the most shameful and oppressive shackles. But the glorious struggle in which the nation is now engaged, has called forth talents from obscurity, and roused every spark of patriotism and genius. The political pamphlets which now flow from the press, exhibit specimens of the accutest logic and most lofty eloquence. The proclamations of the supreme junta, and their appeals to the nation, are such as would not be unworthy the pen or feelings of a Roman senate. Every measure is taken to animate the people and inspire them with a detestation of the French. Their national songs, their music, their plays, are all calculated to excite the dormant feelings of patriotism, and to awaken a sense of their country's danger. Many of these are of such a nature, as to warm the coldest indifference, and inspire the most timid with courage.

"After speaking of what has been done for the defence of the kingdom, and the measures that have been taken for preparation against the enemy, which is at this time the first and most important object, they continue to say,—"But there is another, Spaniards, as necessary and essential as this, without attention to which the junta would perform but one half their duty, and which is to be the grand reward of your sacrifices and enthusiasm. Political independence is nothing without internal happiness and safety. Turn back your eyes to the time when oppressed, abased and trampled upon, not knowing your own strength, and finding neither in your institutions nor laws an asylum against ills, you considered a foreign domination less odious than the deadly tyranny which was destroying us at home. The dominion of one will, always capricious, and most often unjust, unhappily for our country has endured too long in Spain. It has too long abused your patience, your love of order and your generous loyalty. The time has now arrived when the voice alone of the law, founded on public weal, should begin to command. Thus would our good and unfortunate monarch wish and that is the very path, which ever since his

treacherous captivity, he has pointed out to us. Our country, Spaniards, ought no longer to be to you a name, vague and unmeaning, it should signify in your ears and in your hearts the sanctuary of the laws, the shield of talents, and the recompense of virtue.

" Yes, Spaniards, the great day will arrive, when, according to the uniform wish of our beloved king, and of his loyal people, the monarchy will be re-established on solid and lasting foundations. You will then have fundamental laws, benignant, pacific, and a curb to arbitrary power. When thus your rights shall be re-established and secured, you will rejoice at the contemplation of a monument worthy of yourselves, and of the monarch who is to watch for its preservation, blessing amid so many disasters, the part which the people will have had in its erection.

" The junta, who hold in their hands the supreme direction of the forces of the kingdom, that they may secure by every means, its defence, its felicity and glory—the junta, who have already acknowledged the preponderant influence which the nation should have in its government: who, in the name of their king, and for his cause, have done every thing of themselves alone, and without any aid: the junta solemnly pledge themselves that you shall have that country which you have invoked with so much enthusiasm, and defended, or rather conquered with so much valor.

" As soon as the military operations, tardy at first, that the final success may be more effectually secured, will allow the opportunity and quiet necessary to the great and solemn re-union, which is announced to you, the government will take care that the projected reforms and change of institutions, which are to be presented for the national sanction, shall be amply extended and minutely canvassed.—Without knowledge, without intelligence, and without aim, the majestical work of legislation is the result of one will, blind, without judgment, and as such liable to error, to inconsistency and contempt.—Wise Spaniards, you who dedicated to the investigation of social principles, unite the love of humanity with the love of country, and instruction with zeal, to you belongs this undertaking so necessary for success. The junta instead of rejecting your counsels, ask and wish them. A knowledge and elucidation of our ancient constitutional laws, alterations which they must undergo in their re-establishment by difference of circumstances, reforms which must be made in the civil, criminal and mercantile codes, projects for ameliorating the public education, so behindhand among us, economical regulations for the better distribution and collection of the revenues of the state; every thing demands your attention, and forms a vast series of tasks and meditations. in which you can manifest your erudition and talents.—The junta will form from among you different committees, charged each one with a particular branch, to whom may be freely directed all writings on matters of government and of administration, and where the various objects which ought to attract the general attention may be fully debated—These efforts, by contributing to give a right and illuminated direction to the public opinion, will enable the nation to establish quietly, on a solid basis, its internal felicity.

" The Spanish revolution will in this manner exhibit characteristics entirely opposite to those we have seen in the French. This began by internal intrigues and the machinations of courtiers; ours in the necessity of repelling an unjust and powerful aggressor. In this, the opinions on the forms of government were as numerous as the factions, or rather the individuals of which they were composed—In ours there is but one opinion, one general wish:—hereditary monarchy and king Ferdinand the VII. The French have shed torrents of blood in the times of their anarchy; they have proclaimed no principle which they have not afterwards disavowed; they have made no law which they have not violated; and they have ended by becoming slaves to sanguinary despotism. The Spaniards who, by the perfidious invasion of the French, have seen themselves without government, and cut off from a communication with each other, have known how to contain themselves within the limits of that circumspection by which they are characterised. They have shewn themselves bloody and terrible alone to their enemies—they will have wisdom enough without overturning the state, to meliorate their institutions and consolidate their liberty.

" Oh Spaniards! how beautiful a perspective of glory and fortune have we now before us, if we are sufficiently wise to take advantage of this extraordinary aera! if we fulfil the high destinies pointed out to us by Providence! We shall be no longer as we have been, objects of pity and contempt; we shall become the envy and the admiration of the world. The delightful clime we enjoy, the fertile soil where we live, the geographical position we hold, the riches lavished on us by nature, and the noble and generous character with which she has endowed us, shall not be gifts lost in the hands of a base and enslaved people. Already the Spanish name is pronounced with respect in Europe—the nations of which, trampled upon by the French, have their eyes turned towards us as their last hope. Even the very slaves of the tyrant, groaning beneath his iron yoke, are offering up for our successs, their prayes to Heaven. Let us have firmness and we shall reap the fruits which victory is about to produce. The outrage against religion shall be satisfied. Your monarch will either be restored to his throne or revenged. The fundamental laws of the monarchy will be re-established.—The civil liberty will be firmly and solemnly consecrated. The fountains of public prosperity will flow spontaneously. The relations with our colonies will be drawn closer and with more fraternal union. Activity, industry, talents and virtue will be stimulated and rewarded. To such a pitch of glory and splendor shall we rank our country, if our actions correspond with the magnificent circumstances in which we are placed.

" These are the designs, this the plan which the junta have proposed from the moment of their installation, to accomplish the two primary and essential objects of their institution.—Its members intrusted with an authority so great, and responsible for hopes so flattering, are not ignorant of the difficulties which they must overcome in order that such hopes may be realized. They are not ignorant of the enormous weight which rests on themselves, nor of the danger to which they are exposed. But they will consider themselves amply repaid for the fatigues, for the consecration of their persons to the service of the state, can they but succeed in inspiring the Spaniards with confidence, without which the public good cannot be effected and which the junta dare to say they deserve by the rectitude of their principles and the purity of their intentions."

" You will be able from the above to judge in some degree of the present situation of things, at least of the sentiments here. I inclose you the three last Madrid Gazettes, though the news they contain is not very particular. Private letters this morning mention the discovery of a conspiracy, in consequence of which twenty-one persons have been hanged at Madrid. Count de Tilly is one of those engaged in it—the business was timely quashed, and perhaps may be considered a fortunate circumstance, as it will give the junta more power and render them more circumspect. Eight thousand French, who had approached within 20 leagues of the capital relying on the success of the negociation, have been cut off; their intention was to have seized on the junta, and to have put the president, Florida Blanca, to death. Every exertion is making to fortify Madrid—all classes of people, ladies of the highest rank, are working as laborers, on the fortifications."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 8, 1809.

DIED, on Friday evening last, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOWRY, consort of Doctor Peter Mowry, of this place. She has left an affectionate husband and five small children to lament their irreparable loss. Her remains were interred in the Episcopal church yard on Saturday afternoon, attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbours.

MUCH perplexity and embarrassment has been experienced by the Editor of this Gazette, from the inattention of those indebted to him for subscription, advertisements, &c. There are but few who can plead the want of opportunities to discharge their accounts, either to the Postmasters, or by sending the amount to him. This, however, has of late been totally unattended to, and it would seem that each delinquent considers the editor's funds as inexhaustable. Small as the sum may appear, in the view of the individual who is indebted to him, in the aggregate it amounts to several thousand dollars. To deal justly with others, it is absolutely necessary that he should collect the sums due him as promptly as may be, and as it is impossible to wait on every delinquent subscriber at his house, without spending more time than the debt is worth, he will be compelled (however unpleasant to his feelings) to bring suits, unless payment is made by the first of April next.

TO THE

HONORABLE THE TOWN COUNCIL,

OF THE

Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Memorial of the subscribers, the Dogs, male and female, inhabitants of said Borough, respectfully sheweth,

THAT among the many advantages and improvements, suggested to a bright police and a brilliant town council, your memorialists are of opinion, that none more beneficial to the community has yet been devised, than that of a bounty on dogs.

The encouragement of domestic manufactures, being generally esteemed of primary importance; it has long since been ascertained even to a proverb, that " there is a great odds in leather," and that no leather fits so neatly, or wears so well, as that which is made by skilful tanners, of the skins of the kind of your memorialists.

That no manure is so highly valued, for its richness of flavor, as that of which the bodies of dead dogs constitute a principal ingredient. Witness the pious care so faithfully bestowed on those rich composts, in every part of our village, by the fostering hand of a vigilant police.

That the race of Puppies being rather on the decline, it would be patriotic, by due bounties, to encourage the growth of our own, and by an encreased tonnage, to check those of foreign growth.

That as society is often annoyed, and the quiet of families much interrupted, in consequence of the dark promenades, and nocturnal orgies of gossips of both sexes, and of grannies, going to and fro, having ever a hand in the private affairs of other people, and kicking up a bubbery wherever they go: such enormities would be effectually checked, and a complete Non-Intercourse established, by an increase of those useful animals called Dogs.

That however desirable the enjoyment of a nap, occasionally, may be, (blessed be the inventor of sleep,) yet it will not be denied, that the abuse of any blessing, should if possible be discouraged, and it is presumed, that with a small increase of our present Dog peace establishment, sleep may be pretty effectually banished 23 hours out of the twenty-four.

That in the progress of the fine arts, that of music has been justly deemed the first evidence of national refinement: That since the disorganization of the Appolonian Society, the town has been favored with no other serenades, than those of your memorialists; who it must be acknowledged, have latterly made such great improvement in duets and full pieces, that some of them (particularly the long howl) have by amateurs been supposed equal to the dead march in Saul—or even the Irish Cry!! And that this entertainment has been dog cheap, cannot be denied—no small consideration, in times of general embargo.

That the increase of Dogs, would indirectly, be an additional stimulus to female industry; by the consequent increase of fleas:—thus multiplying occasions for the exercise of feminine ingenuity, minute investigation, keen scrutiny and deep research.

Signed in behalf of the species by

BASTO,
PUG,
PONTO,
} Committee.

ONE REASON IS ENOUGH.

The Washington Monitor, a violent democratic paper, in answer to the Aurora, gives the following reasons why the Embargo ought to be repealed:

1. " *It ought to be repealed, because it cannot be enforced.*

2. " *It ought to be repealed, because the evasions of it render it nugatory upon the enemy as a coercive measure.*

3. " *It ought to be repealed, because the* PEOPLE *desire it.*"

The reasons, the two last of which are superfluous, recalls to mind a droll circumstance which occurred sometime ago, in one of the Pennsylvania courts, before Judge Addison.—A very important witness in a case being called, and not answering to his name, one of his neighbours, a true son of Erin, jumped up and addressed the Court: " May it please your Honour, I can give you three substantial reasons why my neighbour Patrick Dougherty, does not attend. In the *first* place, he has been *dead* four days—" " Stop, friend," says Addison, " you have no occasion to give any other reasons—the *first* one is quite sufficient!"

(Freeman's Journal.

" *COERCION.*"

Mr. WILLIAMS, after laboring for a year to convince his country that the embargo *coercion* (to use the stale phrase of the day) would bring Great Britain to our feet, and raving about having his head cut off, and burying all his countrymen, and washing his hands in the heart's blood of our British oppressors, has all at once given up his favorite system, and discovered that all the *coercive powers* are on the side of our opponents. As an argument against the Non-Intercourse, he says that all the wool in our country would not make every man a jacket, and that we must freeze without British woolens, as no other country can supply us. Admitting his statement to be correct—which we do not in its full extent—it would seem that all the coercive energies of which we have prated so much, as appertaining to our famous war of commercial regulations, belong to our enemies and not to ourselves. Experience has proved to the satisfaction of all, that we can neither freeze nor starve a single subject of Great Britain in any quarter of the globe. *ib.*

From Washington.

We had not received our letters from Washington, when this paper was put to press. We are consequently unable to give the proceedings in Congress on Monday, which are looked for with great anxiety.

We are enabled however, to state, from a respectable source, that although the Committee of the whole had gone through the repeal of the embargo and Non-Intercourse Bill, yet that it was believed a very strong opposition would be made to its passage in the house, where it was expected to be taken up on Monday, and that the event was still doubtful.

We sincerely feel for the painful suspense which the citizens are kept in, by the unaccountable conduct of some of their public servants.

The 50 per cent. duty bill, which had been sent up to the Senate, had been reported by a committee of that body, with sundry modifications.

Such is the intelligence we have to communicate: but we cannot help indulging the hope, that Congress will gratify the people by repealing the Embargo. Surely, surely,—after holding up the cup of expectation to our lips, they will not wantonly dash it to the ground.

[*Freeman's Jour.*

Extract of a letter from Troy, (N. Y.) dated Feb. 6, 1809

On Saturday last agreeable to previous notice given by *Citizen Genet*, a meeting was held in the town of Greenbush, to take into consideration the present state of our country. There was present about 200 persons. Genet came forward and made a long address to the meeting in which he pretended to have the good of this country much at heart, and concluded by offering sundry resolutions approbating the present measures of *Citizen Jefferson*, and denouncing the eastern states, and all who opposed the embargo, &c. &c. After the resolutions were read, a motion was instantly made that the said resolutions be *thrown under the table*, which was carried by a large majority. Resolutions disapproving of the late measures were the offered, and passed by a very large majority. It is said Genet was personally insulted by several of his own party for leading them into such a *scrape*.

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

IMPORTANT REPORT,

On the reply of Messrs. VARNUM and others, to the resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE committee, to whom was referred the paper, under the signatures of Joseph B. Varnum, Richard Cutts, Ebenezer Seaver, Joseph Barker, Isaiah L. Green, Orchard Cook, Josiah Deane, Daniel Ilsley, and Ezekiel Bacon, stated to be the reply of the majority of the representatives from the state of Massachusetts in congress to the resolutions and instructions of the legislature of that state on the subject of the embargo laws, with sundry documents accompanying the same, have attended to that service and ask leave to report,

That the communication pretends to be a justification by the subscribers, for their refusal to comply with the request of the legislature, as expressed in their said resolutions and also, for the part they so unadvisedly took, in imposing the calamities, under which this country has suffered for the last thirteen months. The documents were principally known to the two houses, at their last session, and serve to confirm the sentiments, then expressed, in their resolutions.

It would have afforded some consolation, could the committee have discerned, either in the communication or the documents, any thing like an excuse for the conduct of these representatives, in assisting to destroy the property, and render useless the industry of their fellow citizens. For this they have looked in vain, as the legislature must be sensible, after the thorough investigation of the documents, referred to, in the discussion which has been had in the house, on the resolutions proposed by Mr. Crowinshield, and in both branches, on the report of the joint committee, on the petitions from various towns, complaining of the grievances they endure, under the acts, relating to what congress is pleased to call an embargo. It is impossible to conceive, that the representatives could have read and understood the documents they have forwarded, and risk the assertion that the executive had acted with strict impartiality towards both the great belligerent powers of Europe. The reverse of which is not only manifest to this legislature, but has been felt and expressed from every part of the country.

The committee have also looked in vain for some evidences of a disposition, if not to retract errour, at least to stay the further progress of national calamity. They find but too strong marks, not only of a pertinacious adherence to former mistakes, but of that temper which has displayed itself in those acts of wanton oppression, and palpable violation of the unalienable rights of the citizen, under which the whole people now groan. If instead of a blind confidence in whatsoever has the executive sanction, these representatives had examined the demands on the treasury, or bestowed the smallest attention on the subject, they could not have lent any aid to the impositions of an overflowing treasury. A deception instantly obvious to every man of reflection, and now confirmed by report from the head of that department; a deception which could afford but a momentary delusion to the most credulous and unthinking.

If instead of a culpable subserviency to executive recommendations, they had co-operated with the able and wise senators from this state and their brethren in the representation of the people, of this commonwealth, who have honourably and firmly supported the rights of their constituents and the dignity of the nation, against the wounds which have been unnecessarily inflicted on both, the United States might still have rejoiced in freedom and prosperity.

The impolicy and unconstitutionality of the measures, which this reply attempts to vindicate, have become so manifest, as to leave them but few advocates, and in most parts of the state without an apology.

This consideration shews the performance altogether harmless, and precludes any notice, as unworthy this legislature, of a writing calculated only to excite pity for the unhappy men, who have afforded publicity to their conduct, and by setting their names to a futile attempt at reasons for such conduct, have left themselves without excuse, and their statements without the power of doing mischief.

Wherefore, Resolved, that is inexpedient for this legislature to take any further order upon the above mentioned communication.—Which is submitted.

JOHN PHILIPS, Jun.—*Per order.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 22.

The St. Jago la Vega Gazette, of the 21st Jan. (received at this office) contains in addition to the article we published yesterday from the same paper, the following paragraph:—

" We understand by recent accounts from Carthagena, that advises from Madrid had reached that place as late as the 12th of December, at which time the patriotic cause was going on prosperously. In several engagements they had been victorious, and at one time took 9,000 prisoners from the French.—Castanos has been arrested for preventing his troops engaging the enemy, and sent to Madrid but afterwards liberated."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havanna, to a merchant in this city, dated Jan. 25, 1809.

" A Spanish ship arrived this morning from Malaga, and brings an account of a battle having taken place on the 9th of December, between the combined English and Spanish armies and the French. The French lost 14,000 men killed, and 16,000 prisoners. No mention is made of the loss of the English and Spaniards, though the English, it is said, suffered severely."

[To remove all doubts of the authenticity of the above letter, the name of the writer has

been made known to the Editors of the Freeman's Journal. The letter was received by an arrival at Boston, and has the Boston post-mark on it.]

IMPORTANT RUMOURS.

The report brought by the Cornwall, which we noticed in our last, that Bonaparte with 200,000 troops had crossed the Pyrennes, we are happy to say, is without foundation. By the arrival of the ship Westmoreland, Bridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, the following very different and most glorious information has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity, and fully justifies the wisdom of gen. Blake's retreat: On the 17th of Dec. whilst the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British consul at Funchal, Archibald Bromlie, esq. paid a visit to capt. Bridson, and informed him that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the captain of which stated, that previous to his sailing, news had reached there, express from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayonne, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by Marshal Ney; that the loss of the French amounted to no less than 45,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the remainder completely routed; some time prior to this action which terminated so gloriously for the brave Spaniards, the gallant sir J. Moore had joined them with a large reinforcement, which determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was as above described.

After the engagement they took such measures as to entirely cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the Marquis de Romanos.

The capt. adds, that this information was received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated, and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion.

From the New-York Gazette, Feb. 21.

POSTSCRIPT.—By the arrivals yesterday from Charleston, the editors received Charleston papers to the 15th inst. The ship Diana, arrived there the 10th, in 11 days from Havanna bringing a Spanish paper to the 28th of Jan. which contained the following important Document, received at Havanna by the ship Fortune, which sailed from Liverpool the 20th of Dec.—The accounts by her state, that the French had beaten Blake, Castanos and Romana. This news was not believed at Havanna.—and, we hope and believe, that it will turn out to be nothing more than the loose accounts we have just been detailing from the St. James Chronicle. One of Bonaparte's Bulletin's says, that he is within sight of Madrid.

The Editor of the Havanna Aurora cautions his readers against giving full credit to the reports which were in circulation of the disastrous state of the patriotic cause in Spain. The accounts were published in the London papers to the 12th Dec. he says, were copied from the French Bulletins, and therefore must be received with great allowance. He adds, the success of the French is always exagerated, very often totally unfounded. It is within the recollection of every person, that at the moment when Dupont was surrendering his army to the victorious patriots, the French official papers were filled with accounts of his success, against the Spanish insurgents as they arrogantly called them.

The same paper contains a statement of the Patriotic forces in Spain;—Gen. Castanos army is composed of 18,000 men;—General Palafox, 75,000—the Marquis de la Romana, 90,000 and an army of reserve of 140,000 men.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The government has published the following Declaration upon the negociation proposed by Russia and France:—

"The proposals made by the government of Russia and France have not terminated in any negociation; and as the correspondence is concluded his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negociation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy.—It would offer to France an opportunity to show discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. These proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquility, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of Peace or War, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy.

It was difficult for his Majesty to believe the Emperor of Rusaia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the Royal family, and compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity to an independent nation; therefore, when it was proposed to his majesty to enter into a negociation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uni possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, on any other basis whatever, compatable with justice, honor, and equality, his Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour and moderation, a candour real and sincere, on his part. His majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negociation in concert with his allies. and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received.—But as his majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagement which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his majesty would negociate in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

"The answer given by France to this proposal of his majesty discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed at once the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the Spanish government as a party in the negociation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting!—His majesty has received with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his Imperial Majesty, a usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negociation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, will permit him to commence a negociation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just, his majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support."

"*Westminster, Dec. 15th, 1808.*"

NOTICE.

THE Federal and Constitutional Republicans of the Borough of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend *THIS EVENING*, at 7 o'clock, at the house of Robert Spencer, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating suitable persons to serve as Borough Officers the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Wednesday, March 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE of the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, will meet at Mr. *Samuel Peeble's* Tavern, sign of the Bear, on MONDAY the 13th of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Borough; at which time and place, all Borough officers, and other persons, having demands against the Borough, are requested to render their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.

By order of the Council.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

March 6, 1809.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a two story *BRICK HOUSE*, with a Lot of Ground 60 feet front and 80 feet deep, on the corner of *Grant and Second Streets*, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The House is well finished, and the situation pleasant, and as the town is rapidly improving in that direction, it will be an eligible place for either Store or Tavern. For terms and other particulars enquire of Mr. James B. Clow, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber on the Monongahela 10 miles from Pittsburgh, opposite Perry's Town.

ROBERT J. CLOW.

March 4, 1809.

JUST COME TO HAND,

FIVE NOS. OF

Rees's New Cyclopedia.

☞ The subscribers to this work will particularly oblige the publisher, by calling for their books immediately, in order that the publication may go on uninterupted for want of funds to meet the enormous expences of printing, engraving, &c. which far exceed the calculations of any person but those engaged in the undertaking.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW COPIES OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

Or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science.

☞ Subscribers are solicited for this very useful publication, at ZADOK CRAMER's Bookstore.

March 4, 1809.

I will thank the person who has the 5th volume of Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, belonging to me, to return it.

P. NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1909.

Brigade Orders.

AS the act of congress, passed on the 18th April, 1806, has expired by its own limitation, and the volunteers who offered their services to the Governor under that act, have been returned as drafted militia; and it is possible the expiration of the aforesaid act has escaped the notice of gentlemen composing the corps tendering their services under the said act; the governor and commander in chief, by the adjutant general, has directed me to communicate this circumstance to the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division, and in case they should decline a renewal of the tender of their services, under the existing act of the 30th of March, 1808, which is subjoined, to proceed to draft as is directed by the militia law of this state.

Samuel Cochran,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade 15th Division, Pa. Militia.

March 8, 1808.

N. B. NOTICE is hereby given to the colonels or commanding officers of the different regiments, that they notify their respective regiments to meet at their usual places of regimental musters, with proper arms and uniform, that they may furnish their different quotas either of volunteers or drafts, according to law, viz.—The 141st regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, will meet on Friday the 17th of March; the 146th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Scott, on Monday 20th; the 76th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Marks, on Tuesday 21st; the 16th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Patterson, on Wednesday 22d; the 125th regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Wilson, on Thursday 23d; and the 62d regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Roup, on Friday the 24th of March.

Samuel Cochran, B. I.

An ACT authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United Ssates, be, and he is hereby authorised, at such times as he shall deem necessary to require of the executives of the several states and territories to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law and hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included; to be apportioned by the president of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the department of war, and in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other date as he shall judge equitable.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executives of the several states and territories may accept, as part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective states and territories, the president apportioning the general officers among the respective states and territories as he may deem proper.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the second detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowance for clothing, as are established by law, for the army of the United States.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, when he shall judge that the exigencies of the United States require it; and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the president of the United States shall deem proper.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the pay, subsistence, and support of such part of second detachment as may be called into actual service.

Sect. 7. *And be it further eaacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 30, 1808—APPROVED,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in St. Clair township, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, on which between sixty and seventy acres are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and a young bearing orchard, late the estate of Thomas Crawford.

If not sold before the 5th day of April next by private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

John Finley.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Crawford*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to to the subscriber, and all persons having any claims against the estate are requested to present them, properly attested for settlement.

John Finley, *ex'r.*

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, March 6, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A number of valuable *In* and *Out Lots* in the Town of *Indiana*, in the county of Indiana, will be Sold by the Commissioners of said County, in the Town aforesaid, on the 2d day of May next, ensuing. The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, by

William Clarke,
James M'Knight,
John Jamieson,
} Commissioners of Indiana County

February 18, 1809.

Attest.—Dan. Stanard, Clerk.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 cents.)

BY ZADOK CRAMER,

THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED

AND THE

SURE ANCHOR CAST:

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,

Preached at Newburyport,

BY THE REV. JOHN MURRY:

To which is added

THE LAST JUDGMENT,

A Poem, Dr. Watts.

JUST PUBLISHED

(Price $.1 50 per doz. single 19 cents.)

BY ZADOK CRAMER,

THE

Duty of Prayer Recommended:

WITH SOME THOUGHTS UPON

SOCIETIES

FOR PRAYER AND RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

BY THE REV. ALEXANDER PRINGLE,

Of Perth, Scotland.

With Notes, by the Rev. John Anderson.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

The Rev. John Brown's Dying Advice,

To his younger Children.

Collected from his *Select Remains.*

Also, Just Published,

(Price 37 1-2 cents,)

A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY,

ESSAYED

In the name of a number of Ministers, elders, and Christian people of the

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Unto the laudable principles, wrestlings and attainments of that church; and against the backslidings, corruptions, divisions, and prevailing evils, both of former and present times.

AND NAMELY

The defections of the established church; of the nobility, gentry, commons, seceders, episcopalians, &c.

CONTAINING

A brief historical deduction of the chief occurrences in this Church, from the beginning of the year 1774,

With remarks and humble pleadings with our mother church, to exert herself to stop defection, and promote reformation.—Attested and adhered unto by sundry ministers.

BY THE REV. JOHN WILLISON,

Minister of the Gospel, at Dundee, Scotland.

March 8, 1809. eow2m.

Thomas Thornsburgh vs *William Valentine.* — Domestic attachment in the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the court, Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice of the same—And do require all persons indebted to the defendant to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said defendant, to us the said trustees, and we do also hereby give notice to all creditors of the defendant to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WM. STEELE. } Trustees.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1809.

The following
Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land,

containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

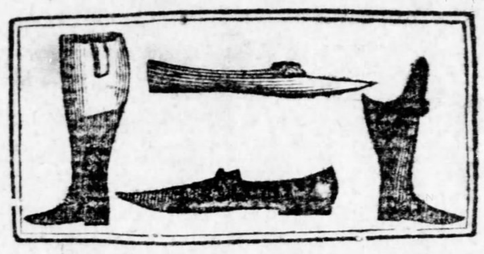
To be Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.

There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

I WILL CONTRACT FOR
One or two thousand gallons of
HIGHWINES,
Payable in Salt or Cash,
Both delivered here by the first of April.
Or will exchange
Salt, for Whiskey or Flour.

Apply at the corner of Water and Market Streets, Pittsburgh.

F. B. HOLMES.

Feb. 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th days of March next, for the purpose of settling their notes and accounts. Also, all those who have any claims against the estate, are desired to present them at the same time and place to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 10th, 1809.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

To be Sold or Rented,

And posssession given the 1st of April next,
THE BRICK FERRY HOUSE,
Above the ship yard.

On the premises are a Stone Quarry, and a good situation for a boat yard.—Likewise a convenient seat for a brewery. Terms of sale or rent made known by applying to

ANDREW WATSON,
On Grant's Hill.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1809.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April,
THE STORE ROOM,

At present occupied by Robert Simpson; situate on the Diamond—Also, the one adjoining, lately occupied by John Finley, and with it the remainder of the house—Likewise, a WARE HOUSE in Diamond Alley. For terms apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON, or
JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM OXLEY, an apprentice to the paper-making business, who absconded from my employ on Saturday night the 28th of January; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth roundabout and overhalls, but I have reason to expect he can change his clothing with assistance from some of his connexions. He is seventeen years of age, five feet eight or nine inces high, heavy made, has a down look, and a turbulent disposition; he has had from his infancy a sore head, which raises a scab and breaks out. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to me, at the Paper Mill, on the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, Ky. or the reward if confined in any gaol in the United States.

ISAAC YARNEL.

January, 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife PEGGY SMITH, has behaved herself in a most indecent and scandalous manner, and left my bed and board, I bereby forwarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Allegheny County, Pitt township, Feb. 15, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh. Jan. 17, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Venango County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court has appointed the third Monday in March next for a hearing of me and my creditors, at the court in Franklin, where all persons concerned are desired to attend.

ELI GRANGER.

Warren, Feb. 4, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

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THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

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